

CALL THE BALL

The Newsletter of the 130th Composite Flight

<http://www.mnwg.cap.gov/farmington>

MAY 2001

Editor: w0vne@arrl.net (952)447-3819

HAM RADIO TESTS PART DUEX:

Just a reminder that test sessions are going on every week!

19 May Cottage Grove (651)459-1647
26 May 26 Bloomington (952)888-9756
2 June Saint Paul (651)636-0108
9 June Blaine (651)687-9353
14 June Apple Valley (952)432-0438

<http://www.arrl.org/arrlvec/>

The Squadron Patch.



Out with the old and in with the new!

New Squadron Patch Reminder:

Get yours for \$3.33 each. The "Tiger" patch is no longer approved for wear and should be removed asap.

Minnesota Encampment:

28 July - 05 August 2001, Grand Forks AFB, North Dakota This is a prerequisite to attend all national, most Wing activities *Next Year and to promote to the Mitchell award.. This is a must! The activity fee is \$100 there is financial assistance if needed.

To attend the 2001 Minnesota Summer Encampment as a Basic Cadet you must meet one of the following minimum standards:

- Be 13 years old OR
- Be a C/SSgt OR

- Be an Airman Training School graduate

Sign up ONLINE! <http://www.mnwg.cap.gov/encampment/> Application to encampment does not mean automatic acceptance. **There are only 75 Basic Cadet slots so make sure you apply early!** Cadets are selected based on the following priorities:

- First Priority: Minnesota cadets who have not graduated from an encampment
- Second Priority: Minnesota cadets who have not graduated from a Minnesota encampment
- Third Priority: All other cadets who have not graduated from an encampment
- Fourth Priority: All other cadets who have graduated from an encampment
- Fifth Priority: All applications received after the 14 June



postmark deadline

Please note the 14 June 2001 postmark/submit deadline.

Applications submitted after 14 June will be assessed a \$15.00 late fee and will be sorted after all on-time applications.

Leadership - Barking Dogs Never Bite by LtCol Ron Padavan

While conducting research for the Great Lakes Region Leadership School, I found over 700,000 hits on the internet with the words "military" and "leadership" in them. I personally checked out over 1000 of those hits. What I found was a variety of articles on that elusive subject of leadership. These articles ranged from the civilian business model of leadership to the traditional military leadership models. Within these models there were numerous sub-articles. While I was searching for some specific information, I did notice that there were many similarities between the business and military styles of leadership. One of these similarities was in the area of how to treat people. This subject reminded me of an old joke I once heard:

A duck hunter is going on a hunting trip to a hunting lodge when his dog falls ill. The lodge owner lends the hunter one of his dogs, an award-winning retriever named "Major." This dog is a fabulous duck hunting dog and the hunter falls in love with him.

The next year he does not even bring his dog on the hunting trip and when he arrives at the lodge he asks the owner to lend him Major again. The owner informs him that Major is not the same dog that he hunted with last year.

The hunter is shocked and dismayed. "Why?" he asks, "What happened?" "Well," the lodge owner replied, "It seems someone called him 'Lieutenant Colonel' and now all he does is sit in a corner and bark orders." What does this have to do with leadership? Well, it seems that many of us believe that as we get promoted our basic job seems to change. That we go from being good role models and leaders into being "Old Salts" and managers. We get the idea that we can sit in the corner and bark orders and things will get done. This cannot be further from the truth.

Taking care of your people is one of the basic tenets of leadership at every level. Without it, all else falls by the wayside. We can all imagine the ways we can take care of our people: recognition for a job well done, keeping them safe from harm, giving them good advice and guidance, to name a few. However, how many of us have thought about how we treat the people as a way of taking care of them? One of the sites I visited on my search was a newsgroup on the 4H club. "Humm", I said to myself, "a funny place for the words military leadership to be found." The message I read was from a mother who was commenting on her experience with CAP. She said that her son was very interested in aviation and the military so she found a local CAP unit and started attending meetings. After the initial orientation her son joined the squadron, but was soon turned off to CAP. Why? His first meeting as a cadet he was treated to a cadet leader yelling at the squadron. This yelling was loud enough for her to even hear it in the next classroom. Her son did not attend any further meetings.

Is this the way we are teaching our future leaders to take care of their people? To use intimidation and fear to get the job done? Where did this young impressionable cadet leader learn his leadership style from? Was it from the dog named "Lieutenant Colonel" sitting in a corner and barking orders? Was it from a Cadet Lieutenant Colonel at an encampment sitting in the corner barking orders? Was it from the C/TSgt flight sergeant at his basic

encampment barking orders? Actually, it does not matter where he learned it from, the outcome was the same, the loss of another member of CAP and a disgruntled mother who had nothing good to say about us in the 4H newsgroup.

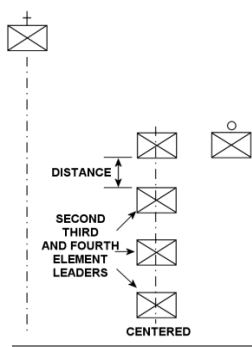
General Dwight D. Eisenhower once said: *"You do not lead by hitting people over the head— that's assault, not leadership."* John J. Brennan, Chairman

Doctor D drill Part 1

It's the middle of your first day at summer encampment. In your flight are cadets from nearly every squadron in the wing. As a new CAP cadet, you're amazed at all of the "interesting" ways cadets from other squadrons do things. Your first formation was certainly amazing! When the flight sergeant gave the command for the flight to fall in, a cadet from a unit near your own shoved his way to the front, aligned himself on the flight sergeant, then took several steps to the right, faced the front, and shouted "RIGHT GUIDE!!" at the top of his lungs. You watched in amazement as several cadets scrambled to fall in to the "Right Guide's" left. As the front rank assembled, the second and third ranks started to fall in with a great deal of pushing and shoving. Some cadets in the second rank whipped off their covers with their right hand and extended their right arms in front of them, using the cover to gauge the distance between them and the cadet in the rank ahead of them. Still other cadets put up their right arms as they fell in to check the interval between them and the cadet to their right. "Hmmm," you think, "I've never seen that done like that before, and that's sure not the way I was taught to do it at home. But, the flight sergeant seems happy with it, so I guess I'll keep my mouth shut for now,"

When the flight falls in, the guide is supposed to assume the first position (for some odd reason, the "guide" is a position that is seldom used in CAP, but we will reference it here for the purposes of illustrating the correct method and because it is a required position), the element leaders then align off the guide, and the remaining flight members then align themselves off the element leaders and the individuals in the front rank. Let's look a little more closely at the process: The guide positions him or herself 3 paces from the flight sergeant and in a position that should assure that the first element is centered on the flight sergeant. The guide then raises his/her left arm to a "dress right dress" position.

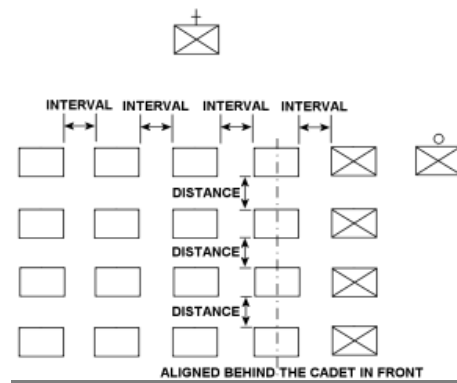
The first element leader then assumes his/her position immediately to



the left of the guide. Upon feeling the first element leader at his/her fingertips, the guide then performs an automatic "ready front" and assumes the position of attention.

Now the remaining element leaders fall in behind the first element leader, execute a dress right dress, obtain their 40-inch distance visually, and align themselves directly behind the element leader in front

of them (this is commonly referred to as "cover"). The whole process of obtaining Dress, Cover, Interval and Distance is referred to by the acronym "DCID."



The remaining airmen then fall into any open positions to the element leader's left, aligning themselves behind the individual in the rank in front of them (again, "cover") visually, and executing an automatic dress right dress. As soon as DCID has been obtained with the

cadets in front of them and to their left, the airmen will execute an automatic ready front and assume the position of attention. Something to remember: Cover and interval for cadets behind the first rank is obtained visually, not by the actual arm distance.

This is done at the position of attention, so therefore it is done without talking. The guide does not sound off with anything, not "RIGHT GUIDE!" not "ONE, ONE!" If the guide doesn't know how many people are in a particular formation, he or she may not get the exact centering of the first element on the flight sergeant. It is generally incumbent on the flight sergeant to make those fine adjustments. The only interval that matters is the front rank of cadets, who are the leading individuals of each file. All cadets behind the front rank merely cover on the individual in front of them, regardless of the arm distance of the individual to their right.

Doctor D drill Part 2

Cadet Staff Sergeant Smith is leading drill practice after the squadron inspection. His flight is at ease. He faces his flight stands at attention and commands, "Flight, Right, FACE". Woops! C/SSgt Smith forgot to call his flight to attention! Knowing that they can't turn from a rest position, his flight comes to attention and says in unison, "COMMAND, SIR!" He quickly commands "AS I WAS", then "Flight, ATTENTION" and "Right, FACE". After his unit completes the turn, Smith notices that Cadets Green and White have turned the wrong way and are now facing backwards from the rest of the flight. Before Smith can say anything, Green executes a quick about face, lining himself up with the rest of the flight. White, however, is still backwards. "White, C/SSgt Smith says. "Fix yourself." White executes an about face and the entire flight is now lined up correctly.

Why is that wrong? It is incorrect for the members of a flight to in any way point out to the commander that he has issued an incorrect drill command. The members of a unit receiving drill commands are either at the position of attention or the position of parade rest, both of which require silence. Therefore, Cadets in ranks can never speak to correct their commander when he uses an incorrect drill command. If the unit commander makes an error while giving a command, he should correct himself by giving the command AS YOU WERE before the command of execution. This is the only way for the commander to correct a mistake he has made. Other phrases (i.e.: BELAY THAT, DELAY THAT, and AS I WAS) are incorrect. If the unit commander completes an incorrect command, the unit should execute the command to the best of their ability. If an incorrect command has been given, the unit commander will issue appropriate drill commands to return his unit to the desired position.

What Should Have Happened? In the first place, C/SSgt Smith should have called the unit to attention before trying to turn them. If he noticed his error before giving the command of execution (FACE), then he should give the command AS YOU WERE. This will more-or-less push the 'reset' button on the command. From the point at which C/SSgt Smith commanded FLIGHT, his unit is at the position of Parade Rest. So, if